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Application : <u>09/882,430</u>	Examiner : <u>Nguyen</u>	GAU : <u>2665</u>
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DOC CODE	DOC DATE	MISCELLANEOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> 1449	_____	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Continuing Data
<input type="checkbox"/> IDS	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Foreign Priority
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[RUSH] MESSAGE:	<u>Please remove CPA information from</u> <u>specification per CFR 1.78(a)(2).</u>
<u>Thank you,</u>	
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[XRUSH] RESPONSE:	<u>Done</u>
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REV 10/04

METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR CHANGING FORWARD TRAFFIC CHANNEL POWER ALLOCATION DURING SOFT HANDOFF

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This application is a continuation of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/925,518, ~~filed December 27, 2000~~, entitled Method and Apparatus for Changing Forward Traffic Channel Power Allocation, ~~which is a Continued Prosecution Application of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/925,518, filed September 8, 1997~~ ^{now Patent number 6,307,849.} of the same title, both assigned to the assignee of the present invention.

10 I. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to cellular communications systems and more particularly to methods and an apparatus for changing forward traffic channel power allocation in a code division multiple access (CDMA) cellular communications system.

II. Discussion of the Background

In a CDMA cellular telecommunications system, a common frequency band is typically used for communicating from a mobile to a set of base stations, and another common frequency band is typically used to communicate to the mobile from the set of base stations. In other instances, a common set of frequency bands may be used to conduct communications. A primary benefit of transmitting multiple communications over a common frequency band is an increase in the capacity of the cellular telephone system. The IS-95 standard, promulgated by the Telecommunications Industry Association (TIA), is an example of a highly efficient CDMA over-the-air interface that can be used for implementing a cellular telephone system.

30 The set of communications conducted over the same bandwidth in a CDMA cellular telecommunications systems are separated and distinguished from one another by modulating and demodulating the data transmitted using pseudo-random noise (PN) codes known to both the receive and transmit systems. The other communications appear as background noise during the